

The Journal and Courier

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

THE LARGEST DAILY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CONNECTICUT.

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, 10 CENTS A WEEK, 40 CENTS A MONTH, \$1 FOR SIX MONTHS, \$4 A YEAR. THE SAME TERMS BY MAIL.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL, Issued Thursdays, One Dollar a Year.

THE CARRINGTON PUBLISHING CO.

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Situations, Wants, and other small advertisements, One Cent a Word each insertion. Five cents a word for a full week (seven insertions).

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Ordinary notices, in prose or verse, 10 cents per line. Notices of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Funerals, 50 cents each. Local notices, 15 cents per line.

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Discounts—On two lines or more, one month and over, 10 per cent; on four lines or more, one month and over, 15 per cent.

Notices.

We cannot accept anonymous or return rejected communications. In all cases the name of the writer will be required, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Half a dozen of the electric roads in and connecting towns north of Boston are getting up a consolidation by way of making a continuous line from Boston to Newburyport under one management. This new system of transit is threatening the steam lines in eastern Massachusetts.

A New York court has decided that when a passenger drops a nickel on the floor of a street car it pays his fare the same as if handed to the conductor, and that in case of a larger coin the conductor must give him the proper change. The theory of the decision is that the company owns the car, and a coin dropped accidentally is therefore in its custody.

Professor R. T. MacDougal of the Minnesota university is going to make a study of the influence of electricity upon growing plants. Currents of electricity from the weakest (registered by a galvanometer) to the full strength of the city electric light current will be sent through the earth in which plants are growing, and the effects will be minutely observed.

The power for mischief of the Russian thistle is instanced by A. J. Lovejoy, of Roscoe, who reports an experiment made by a friend of his in Gettysburg, S. D. While driving one day one of the thistles came tumbling along in his path. The happy thought came to him of tickling the thistle with a request to the person finding it to let him know where it traveled to. He did so and turned it loose again. In a few days word came from the thistle six miles away. It had distributed its seeds the entire distance.

Sir James Lacaita, who died recently in Italy, had a curious double nationality during the greater part of his life. He was a lawyer in Naples, and in 1850 was arrested for his liberal views by King Bomba and thrown into prison. From this he was freed by British intervention, and, going to England, like the Rossettis and others, he became a British subject, married an English wife, catalogued the Duke of Devonshire's library at Chatsworth, and was Mr. Gladstone's secretary in the mission which resulted in turning over the Ionian Isles to Greece. For his services Mr. Lacaita was made a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George. After the establishment of a united Italy he was made a Senator of the Kingdom.

What an Indian girl can do is shown by Louise Crouse, an Indian girl twenty years old, a direct descendant of the Algonquians. She is at the famous Normal School in Oswego, and is determined to obtain a good education. She is penniless, her mother is dead, her father is a dipsomaniac, and there are no relatives or wealthy friends to aid her in her ambition; nevertheless she has managed to pay her way so far and to clothe herself as well by the hardest labor of all kinds and at all times. She is completing her course, but works as hard as ever in order to put by something with which to educate her youngest sister. After completing her studies in the Normal School she hopes to enter some medical college and be graduated as a physician.

Some time ago Miss Edna Brown, a cripple, of Kaneville, Illinois, hearing that some hospital would treat her if she gave it a million cancelled postage stamps, wrote to three persons, requesting that each send ten stamps and also write to three persons, making a similar request of each, their correspondents to send the stamps and write letters, and so on until the fiftieth link in the chain should be forged. The plan was carried out, and the result has astonished Miss Brown. When her letters first began to arrive they were only a few, but they increased gradually in number until it fairly rained letters. The chain is not yet half complete, but Miss Brown's mail now consists of from 8,000 to 10,000 letters a day. She passed the 3,000,000 mark long ago, and there seems no possible way of stopping the avalanche. And the worst of it is that, although thousands of dollars have been expended in postage out of sympathy for her, yet it all does no good whatever, as

no medical institute can be found that wants a million stamps. The only one who is making anything out of the great scheme is Uncle Sam, whose income has been increased \$200 to \$300 a day.

In an elaborate article upon the British coal industry the London Times points out that the United States practically has overtaken the United Kingdom as a coal-producing country. In 1870 the United States only produced one-third as much coal as Great Britain, and in 1881 about one-half of the quantity; but now the two countries have practically come abreast of each other. The advance of the United States, it is argued, almost certainly would have been greater had not petroleum and natural gas taken very largely the place of coal. The article then proceeds to show that within the last few years the increased depth of working necessitated by economic conditions, the restrictions and the increased output entailed by the several mines-regulation acts, and the movements of labor have increased considerably the cost of producing coal in the United Kingdom. On the other hand, the greater command of capital and economical machinery, the greater efficiency of labor, and more economical methods have enabled other coal-producing countries to produce much more cheaply than formerly. The result has been that Great Britain has ceased to command the supremacy which she formerly enjoyed as a cheap coal-producing country. The mineral statistics show that the average value of the coal output of the United Kingdom in 1892 was 7s. 3d. and in 1893 6s. 9½d. per ton, whereas a few years ago it seldom exceeded 5s. to 5s. 3d. per ton. In Germany the average value of the coal output was within a fraction of the same prices, while in Belgium the average was somewhat higher. In the United States the recorded value of the output of bituminous coal for several years past has not averaged much over 4s. 3d. per ton, and in some States the average has been about 3s. 6d. per ton.

COLOR.

Chicago Women's Club has come out all right. Out of a membership exceeding six hundred only thirty-three votes could be mustered in the Chicago Women's Club against this definition of its organic principle: "That the Chicago Women's Club is a civic organization, membership in which is conditioned upon character and intelligence and not upon race or color." The question of admitting a woman of mixed white and black blood caused a commotion in the club which for a time threatened to disrupt it. The membership committee hesitated to report the name of a woman of color with approval lest they should themselves be censured by their colleagues for imprudence. The committee deferred action on the name, and the nominators withdrew it in order to substitute an abstract test, and the club has nobly responded to it.

Now some people are asking if the league of American wheelmen will do as well as the Chicago Women's Club has done. The league excluded negroes from membership some two or three years ago. It was done in spite of the protest of a large minority of the league's members, and in obedience to an unreasonable race prejudice, and to make the league more popular in the South. This last was the only excuse ever given for this vote of exclusion, which has cost the league a good many members at the North. An attempt is to be made at the annual meeting of the league in New York next month to repeal this prohibition of membership, and the attempt ought to succeed. Many negroes are good Americans and good wheelmen. There is therefore no solid reason for excluding them from the league of American wheelmen.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN.
President Cleveland yesterday sent to congress a special message on the financial situation, and it was right to the point too. He points out that with natural resources unlimited in variety and productive strength, and with a people whose activity and enterprise seek only a fair opportunity to achieve national success and greatness, our progress should not be checked by a false financial policy and a heedless disregard of sound monetary laws, nor should the timidity and fear which they engender stand in the way of prosperity. He calls attention to "the most dangerous and irritating feature of the situation," which is that we have outstanding about five hundred millions of currency notes of the government for which gold may be demanded, and curiously enough, the law requires that when in fact redeemed and paid in gold they shall be released. Thus the same notes may do duty many times in drawing gold from the treasury, nor can the process be arrested as long as private parties, for profit or otherwise, see an advantage in repeating the operation. More than three hundred millions of dollars in these notes have already been redeemed in gold, and notwithstanding such redemption they are still outstanding. Of course the national credit will collapse if that which has been going on continues. Something must be done, and whatever is done must be sound and honest if it is to do any permanent good. The president has a plan to present. It is an honest plan in that it contemplates the payment in gold of

those obligations of the government which are properly and rightly payable in gold. He would have the government issue bonds at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per cent. for the purpose of procuring and maintaining a sufficient gold reserve and the redemption and cancellation of the United States legal tender notes and the treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of July 14, 1890. These bonds he would make payable fifty years from date, because we of the present generation have our hands full and long bonds are most saleable. The rest of the president's plan is as follows: These bonds under existing laws could be deposited by national banks as security for circulation; and such banks should be allowed to issue circulation up to the face value of these or any other bonds so deposited except bonds outstanding bearing only two per cent. interest and which sell in the market at less than par. National banks should not be allowed to take out circulating notes of a less denomination than ten dollars and when such are now outstanding reach the treasury except for redemption and retirement they should be cancelled and notes of the denomination of ten dollars and upwards issued in their stead. Silver certificates of the denomination of ten dollars and upwards should be replaced by certificates of denominations under ten dollars. As a constant means for the maintenance of a reasonable supply of gold in the treasury our duties on imports should be paid in gold, allowing all other dues to the government to be paid in any form of money.

Here is a basis for discussion and action. The Republicans and the Democrats in congress should come together in earnest and honest effort to save the country from the danger that threatens.

FASHION NOTES.

Styles for Beginners.

Mothers who have experienced difficulties with their complexions and who wish their daughters to avoid like trouble, begin early, and even at eight years of age, are in constant demand. These are of heavy silk and provided with a drawstring top and bottom. The upper one goes about the hat, the other round the neck. Of course the average school girl promptly wears a hole right in front so she can eat caramels without taking her veil off, but all fashions have their drawbacks. A current trick of children's hair dressing is to braid the locks, turn up the braid and fasten it in as nearly a straight line as possible against the head. It is an ungraceful fashion, but one that exaggerates the effect of thick hair. Sometimes a bow of ribbon serves to hold the hair in place.

Loose, flowing locks are ordinarily preferable for the wee ladies, a head



like that of the little miss shown here, framed with clusters of ringlets, being far prettier. This tot's gown, too, is a good model, capable of interpretation in many materials, but sketched in dark mode cloth trimmed with brown velvet and brown satin ribbon. The rather full skirt is gathered to a plain band, the bodice having a wide velvet vest that hooks at the side and is finished with wide revers and sailor collar of the cloth edged with a bias fold of velvet. The sleeves have full puffs and fitted cuffs trimmed with velvet, and a brown satin ribbon belt ties at the left side with a full bow and long ends.

Mixed tweeds are in great demand for girls' school gowns, and would be both sensible and pretty for this dress. They are often lined with brilliant plaids, and come in skirts, plaid silk bodices and over-jackets of tweed. For best dresses, black velvet is much worn by girls from eight to twelve. Velvet coats, too, are quite the right thing, hunter's green and black being the favorite colors. Another admissible use of velvet is in the popular folded band, which is as much in vogue for little girls as for their mamma. A pretty effect for the child is attained by having the long loops and ends at the back, instead of in the usual fore-and-aft bow.

FLORETTE.

GENUINE.

Antiquarian (examining a Schiller autograph)—Is this grease spot genuine?—Filigree Blatter.

Baron—My former coachman was drunk every other day. Are you sober? Coachman—Oh, very often.—Filigree Blatter.

"Are you superstitious, Mr. Spitzkine?" "Well—I think it bad luck to be run over by a cable car."—Harper's Drawer.

"Jaggle" wife has charged him with failure to support her. "What so?" "What she was runnin' fur?"—Detroit Free Press.

Looking through the window, "Dev'ye got through wid de turkey, Nelly, an' now dey're handin' roun' de charlotte roasters?"—Life.

Wife—There comes that tramp; gave

some of my biscuits to the other day. Husband—Impossible! That must be his ghost.—Life.

"I guess I'll take them," mused the burglar, softly slipping the silver spoons into his pocket. "I'm no darned gold-bug."—Chicago Tribune.

"Have you any acquaintances in the city?" asked the hotel clerk. "I sometimes strike a familiar face," replied the pugilist.—Boston Transcript.

"Have you thanked your Aunt Jane for your new necktie yet, John?" "No; I'm waiting to see if the blades is good steel!"—New York Recorder.

Tommy—Paw, what is the difference between a vest and a waistcoat? Mr. Figg—The vest is the most likely to have a big roll of bills in its pocket.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Ha!" said the manager, as he stepped into the winter car, "the hectic flush on the base of the stove indicates consumption of fuel. This must be stopped."—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

War in the Future.—General (when bullet proof uniforms become common)—What have you learned? Aid—Victory will soon perch upon our banners. We have killed the enemy's clothes so full of lead that they can't move another step without undressing.—New York Weekly.

Nervous Old Lady (in a saloon steamer)—Oh, steward, where do I sleep? Steward—What is it, ma'am? Nervous Old Lady—Don't see what that has to do with it; but if you must know, it is third; there were a brother and sister born before me.—Tilt-Bits.

SHOLIM'S ODD FOLK.

A Queer Sort of a Community of Clanish Tastes.

[From the Hartford Times.]
Up in the Shawangunk mountains, in Ulster county, New York, there lives an odd race of people called Sholimites. The name of their settlement—it is about five miles from Ellenville—is called Sholim, which is the Hebrew word for a place of rest. These people are called odd from the fact that they are supposed to be of Hebrew origin, although strange as it may seem, none of the present members of the community know anything about their origin, and every trace of the Hebrew religion has disappeared from among them.

They have every characteristic of the Semitic race in regard to features, hair and complexion, and many old Jewish words and expressions are still in use among them, yet they are Christians. They have all the racial love of display, and, yet in their case, not being able to wear diamonds, they effect bright colors.

For over one hundred years these people have been an enigma to the people descended from the Huguenot French of the Walkill valley and the hardy Dutch who settled the fertile valleys of the Rondout and the Neversink. Where they came from or what time they settled in Sholim no local records or legends tell, yet they can be traced back as far as the Revolutionary war. Whether they were at Sholim when the Iroquois Indians perpetrated the horrible massacres at Minisink and Warwarung is not known, but it is believed that while the country was practically depopulated after these terrible slaughters a colony of Portuguese Jews fled from New York into the mountains and stopped at Sholim.

Having always lived the lives of mountaineers the Sholimite men are magnificent specimens of manhood. A man under five feet ten inches in height is a rarity among them, while men of six feet in stature are common and often men of several inches above that are met with. This is remarkable from the fact that the families have intermarried until the same strain of blood flows through every person in the settlement, and the in-breeding seems not to have caused deterioration of the race like it has in most cases. The women are generally buxom, smaller than the men, but hardly and tough as a pitch bent.

There is another theory for the origin of these strange people which seems more likely to be true than the one advanced. In Toulouse, in France, there lived as far back as the beginning of the thirteenth century a people called Albigenes—a race of people swarthy of skin, with black hair, beard and eyes, and strongly marked aquiline noses, who are said to have been Christian Jews who fled to Gaul to escape the fury of the Roman emperor Nero. These people, like the Waldensers of the Piedmont, always held to the primitive faith and never acknowledged any authority of Rome over their consciences. At the time of the apostasy of Prince Louis of Toulouse, who was an Albigen, they were practically exterminated. The few who remained, however, two centuries later set going the flames of Huguenot Protestantism in France and formed some of the most stalwart soldiers in the army of the Duke of Berry of France when he promised to make France a protestant country. After this prince became king of France and turned a Roman Catholic these people fled from Holland. It is supposed that they later came to America, and that they settled first among the Rochelleis Huguenots in the Walkill valley, but being a different race of people and speaking practically a different language, they naturally separated themselves from the others, went into the mountains and settled at Sholim. This is the most reasonable solution, it seems, as the origin of these strange people; but who they are and what they sprang from is a problem for only an ethnologist to determine.

The Sholimites are a handy, industrious and thrifty people. Their homes are humble, most of them living in houses built of clapboards or logs, yet there are none of them but what live comfortably, and it is said that nearly every male member of the community can cook and mend a pair of shoes. They are all producers and many thousands of shaven barrel hoops are turned out in their settlement annually. They operate heading and shingle mills, and the women in the winter time weave strong, heavy baskets from the splint of the mountain ash, which finds ready sale in all the towns about the settlement. During the summer when the succulent huckleberry or as it is more commonly called, "huckleberry," men, women and children turn out on the mountains and pick thousands of bushels of the tart blue fruit, which they sell to wholesalers for the New York

market. Although these people mingle freely with the people in the towns, there has never been, as far as known, a marriage either of man or woman outside of their own people.

It is only recently that interest has been aroused in these strange people. For many years they were held in contempt by their more fortunate neighbors, and that no doubt is the cause of much of their exclusiveness, and also of the mystery which surrounds them. They did not send their children to school till of recent years, but now the district school in the neighborhood has many swarthy-skinned children with jet black hair and big velvety black eyes, learning their lessons side by side with the fair-skinned, blond-haired and blue-eyed children of Dutch and English extraction of the vicinity. In a few years, no doubt, these strange people of Sholim, being brought into closer relations with their neighbors, will have dissolved their tribal relations and become absorbed and lost among the people of the great body politic of the nation.

COLORADO A GREAT GAME STATE.

No End of Deer, Elk, and Antelope, and Geese, Ducks, and Fish Galore. (From the Denver Republican.)

The forests and streams, the plains and the mountains of Colorado abound with wild game. Captain Zebulon Montgomery Pike, after whom Pike's peak was named, records in his diary that, judging from the great herds of deer, elk, antelope, and buffalo he observed on the Kansas river, "it seems probable that sufficient wild game exists on these boundless plains to satisfy all possible demands that may be made for food purposes for hundreds of years to come." This was in 1805, less than one century ago. Since that time the buffalo has been exterminated by the hand of man. The buffalo served a purpose which no longer continues; but the elk, deer, and antelope still exist in great numbers, and with reasonable protection law will take care of themselves for generations to come.

At the present time the deer and elk are found in the mountains only, though at the time of Captain Pike's exploration they roamed over the plains as far east as the Mississippi river. They are found in all the mountainous portions of the state in the open season, which now extends from July 1 to November 15; but in the winter they descend to lower altitudes, particularly in the western part of the state, along the principal water courses, in Routt, Rio Blanco, Garfield, Mesa, and San Juan counties. During the summer season they are widely scattered, and it is rare to find more than three or four of them together; but later in the season they "band up" and feed and travel together.

Antelope are found on the plains, especially in the northern part of the state, and they are very plenty in the mountain parks, particularly in the western part of the state. California quail, near Steamboat springs, is well known as a great resort for antelope. The beautiful creatures are always found in bunches, and when alarmed will run together in one large band.

Colorado furnishes unusual attractions for hunters of large game. While in other states there is a scarcity of water, the mountains of this state are never lacking in this respect. Large game are usually found as high in the mountains as the foot of the peaks, and antelope climb to escape flies.

The game law of this state is not sufficiently rigid, and will probably be amended by the approaching legislature. The settlers insist on having a full share of the game, and it is hardly possible to enact any law that will prevent them from killing what they want for domestic purposes. Some of the settlers are said to live entirely on Uncle Sam's meat, while they are raising steers for market.

The deer multiply rapidly, and if the law could only afford a reasonable protection against pot hunters and the unreasonable requirements of settlers, as well as the foolish slaughter by would-be sportsmen from towns and

The Family Demand

an Olive Oil that is right in all those qualities that tend to make desirable.

Such is HALL'S Italian Oil,

(bottled under our name and guarantee.)

Pints, - 16 measured ounces, - 45 cts.
Quarts, - 32 " - 90 cts.
Half gallons, 64 " - \$1.60.

If you care to know what a "32-oz. quart" means in measure, just ask how many times it will fill one of your own empty oil bottles.

Edw. E. Hall & Son

770 Chapel Street,

JAN. 1st, 1895.

Only Once a Year,

At the beginning of January, do we cut the prices of

NECKWEAR, etc.,

To One-Half the Original Price.

\$1.00 Neckwear now FIFTY CENTS.

\$1.50 and \$2.00 Neckwear now ONE DOLLAR.

Ladies' Tena Silk Handkerchiefs that were \$1.75 and \$2.25, now ONE DOLLAR.

Ladies' Garters were \$1.50, now ONE-FIFTY.

Embroidered Suspenders were \$2.50, now TWO DOLLARS.

Fancy Silk Suspenders were \$2.00, now ONE DOLLAR.

Dressing Jackets, House Coats,

English Long Gowns and English Mufflers,

At 25 per cent. Discount.

CHASE & CO.

SHIRTMAKERS,

New Haven House Building,

Yale National Bank Building,

Yale National Bank Building,

cities, who kill for the mere purpose of making a record, it is evident that the deer of this state would take care of themselves for all time to come.

It is sure that no state in the Union has greater attractions for fishermen. The living waters of the state are the best fishing grounds known. The perfection of art to a sportsman is fly-fishing for trout. The head waters of all the streams of the state are the natural feeding grounds for these placid beauties, and always will be. The fishing in the Gunnison river to-day is far better than ever before, and more fish have been taken from the Platte river within forty miles of Denver during the season of 1894 than during any former year. This is owing to the careful stocking of the streams.

All of the streams on the western slope abound with the Rocky mountain trout, and while the streams on the eastern slope are not so full, there is no reason why the best fishing should not be had perpetually within two or three hours' ride by railroad from Denver. Notable among the good fishing streams of this state are the Rio Grande river, the head waters of the Grande, Gunnison, Bear and Snake rivers on the Pacific side, and the Big Thompson, the St. Vrain Creek and the Platte river on the Atlantic slope.

The native Rocky mountain trout having black stripes seem to thrive best. The New England trout do well, and there are some magnificent specimens to be had where they have been planted, notably in Wellington lake, near Budo park, about forty miles from Denver. The rainbow trout, having a broad red band along each side, is easily propagated, and grows to a great size.

In the eastern part of the state during the season great flocks of duck and geese are to be found, and in the vicinity of Denver are numerous lakes owned by clubs in the city where cabins are maintained, and good duck shooting can be had. It is a common thing for members of the club to bring in twenty-five to fifty ducks the result of a morning and evening shooting.

BOB BROWN'S
District of New Haven, ss. Probate Court, January 23, 1895.
ESTATE OF JANE FARRELL, late of New Haven, in said district, deceased.
The Court of Probates for the district of New Haven hath limited and allowed six months from the date hereof for the creditors of said estate to exhibit claims for settlement. Those who neglect to present their accounts, properly attested, within said time will be deemed a waiver of their claims, and said estate is requested to make immediate payment to
Jedward FRANCIS FARRELL, Executor.

EVERY CHAMBER SUITE
In Our Stock has Been Cut and Marked Down Way Below the Value of the Suite. We Are Making a Great Discount on every

CHAMBER SUITE
In Mahogany, Cherry, Curly Birch, White Enamel, Quartered Oak and White Mahogany.

BOWDITCH & PRUDEN CO.
104-106 Orange Street.

AUCTION SALES.
ON Monday, February 3, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, (on premises) if not previously sold at private sale, the following real estate belonging to estate of James A. Wood, deceased: terms made known at time of sale: the two family house, No. 373 Washington street, nearly new and containing ten rooms with all modern improvements; the two family house, No. 271 Washington street, containing ten rooms, water and water closets on each floor, all connected with sewer; also at one o'clock, building lot, 62 feet wide, 150 deep, on Greenwich avenue, head of Third street. For further particulars enquire of A. H. Boulton, administrator, or J. H. KEEFE, auctioneer, Exchange Building.

E. R. JEFFCOTT
ANNOUNCES to the public that all of his Painting and Decorating business will be carried on hereafter at and from No. 123 Church street, where he will be pleased (with his decorative adman) to show the finest Decorations and Wall Papers as yet shown to the public, also neat designs and effects in cheap Wall Papers.

Between Canal street and Public Library, Telephone 734-6.

District of New Haven, ss. Probate Court, January 23, 1895.
ESTATE OF GEORGE H. BURGESS, of New Haven, in said district, insolvent debtor.
The trustee represents the estate insolvent, and prays the appointment of commissioners thereon.

ORDERED—That the commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of said estate be appointed at a Court of Probate to be held at New Haven, on the 4th day of February, 1895, at ten o'clock forenoon, of which all persons in interest will take notice, and appear, if they see cause, and be heard thereon.

LIVINGSTON W. CLEVELAND, Judge.

People From All Parts
Of the city and country visit our store daily to purchase the

Finest Tea Ever Sold at the Price in This City.
Elegant English Breakfast Tea, 35c lb, 3 lbs for \$1.00.
Choice Formosa Oolong Tea, 35c lb, 3 lbs for \$1.00.
Extra choice Japan Tea, 35c lb, 3 lbs for \$1.00.
Choice Imperial Gunpowder Tea, 35c lb, 3 lbs for \$1.00.
Headquarters for the finest grades of Coffees Imported.

Goodwin's Tea & Coffee Store,
344 State Street,
Yale National Bank Building.

F. M. BROWN & CO.

GRAND CENTRAL SHOPPING EMPORIUM.

F. M. BROWN. D. S. GAMBLE.

F. M. BROWN & CO.

Measuring Up

and marking down prices is the important thing with us today—advantages at every turn of your head. Of course, you will be in.

Why a Reefer?

Because an O'coat or Ulster is in the way of running and skating. It's over the throat and lungs he wants the protection.

Reefers, good, solid, neat, \$2.98
Ulsters, \$2.50
O'coats, \$1.98

And picked Clothing, too.

West Store, Second Floor

Pearl Roses

saves the skin from cracking this weather! Try it on your hands and be convinced.

West Store, Main Floor

Skating Sweaters

for Boys, from \$1.00
Tams and Toques, 50c
Neck Scarfs, animal heads, 98c

F. M. Brown & Co.

District of New Haven, ss. Probate Court, January 23, 1895.
ESTATE OF EMILY L. GERRY, late of New Haven, in said district, deceased.
Upon the application of George W. Curtis, administrator, of said estate, the Court of Probates for the district of New Haven hath limited and allowed six months from the date hereof for the creditors of said estate to exhibit claims for settlement. Those who neglect to present their accounts, properly attested, within said time will be deemed a waiver of their claims, and said estate is requested to make immediate payment to
Jedward FRANCIS FARRELL, Executor.

SUPPOSE THEY

Suit you exactly and the cost is very little per yard, and you can have them for Cash or Easy Payments and we Make and Lay them

Free!

Why not choose them now from the largest stock of Spring Patterns in the State?

Bring this ad.; it pays the bill for Making and Laying.